

2/5/77 [2]

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Note	Hutcheson to Mondale & Jordan, w/attachments, 7 pp. Re: Appointments process	2/5/77	C
Note	Califano to Pres. Carter, w/attachments, 11 pp. Re: Personal finances	n.d.	C
Note	Hutcheson to Pres. Carter, w/attachments, 7 pp. Re: Personnel matter	2/4/77	C

Carter Presidential Papers, Staff Offices, Office of Staff Secretary, Presidential Handwriting
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Jody Powell

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Perceptions of the New
Administration

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 2, 1977

*Called -
He wasn't
in
J*

TO : The President
FROM: Jody Powell *JP*
RE : Perceptions of the New Administration

I believe there is some merit in the David Broder column of Wednesday, February 2 (copy attached). Although he has his facts wrong in some cases, and some of the problem was beyond our immediate control, our critics are going to give us trouble over the appearance of flailing about.

One aspect which you can directly control is your often-commented-upon tendency to speak in superlatives and hyperbole. For example, had you expressed a desire for the most rapid possible progress toward a cessation of nuclear testing instead of calling for "eliminating the testing of all nuclear devices, instantly and completely", your statement would have been viewed as much more reasonable.

This problem should be of some concern because it spills over into the area of over-promising. Whether you like it or not or intend it or not, statements about "total",

RECEIVED - TELETYPE UNIT MADE FOR
JAN 23 1977

February 2, 1977

"immediate", "complete" are read by the American people as indications that such possibilities are likely. I believe it is almost always better to understate than to overstate. Whatever you say will be hyped three or four levels before it gets to the average American, anyway. Therefore, your natural tendency to speak in absolutes is ^{aggravated} ~~exacerbated~~ by the traditional press reaction to any statement coming from the President or the White House.

In line with our mutual desire for you to develop more direct contact with the press, I suggest that you give David a call and discuss the column with him. He would be most impressed, particularly by a tacit admission from you that he had in fact identified an area of at least potential concern for you. The White House switchboard can reach him either at the Post or at home almost immediately if you wish to do this.

JLP:cs
Attachment

David S. Broder

Viewing the Fumbling From On High

TOKYO—For a runaway political reporter, who in search of exotic datelines normally strays no further from home than Beaver Island, Mich., or Hooper, Wash., the temptation to advertise occasional foreign travel is irresistible.

But let me confess, in this new era of candor, that the Tokyo dateline is a fate. This column will be filed from there, if the Pan Am Clipper Crystal Palace does not run out of fuel. But it is actually being written at Lat. 82 degrees, 20 minutes N., and Long. 91 degrees, 27 minutes W.—about as close to the North Pole as I ever want to come.

It's the first hour of Sunday in Paris, which we left behind about six hours ago, but it's Saturday night supper time in Washington, and I am told they are almost ending the weekend in Tokyo, where we are headed on this last leg of Vice President Walter F. Mondale's diplomatic journey.

To add to the confusion, the sky, which has been pitch dark for the entire journey, has just brightened to gold and orange on the horizon—not a real sunrise, of course, but rather, evidence of our speeding jet's successful overtaking of the setting sun.

This is probably not the best perspective from which to make a comment about the opening days of the Carter administration's foreign policy. But on

the assumption that I am no more disoriented than the distinguished Vice-President who has been dispatched to explain it to our allies, here goes.

I begin from the authorized starting point—the official briefing given reporters accompanying Mondale before we left Washington on the third day of Carter's presidency. The briefer said American foreign policy is like a boat. It is like a very big, important boat—an ocean liner. "When a big ship even changes its course by a few degrees," he said, "the collective effect of that and the wake it leaves behind is quite important. A country like the United States doesn't change its foreign policy like a motorboat changes its course."

I was struck by that analogy, not only because it was vivid and sensible, but because I had heard it before. The first time I ever heard Henry Kissinger speak, he gave us the ocean liner-motorboat bit. It must be lesson one in the briefing book they hand each new White House national security adviser.

I just wish someone had mentioned it to President Carter. For the day after our briefing, Carter called the wire service reporters into the Oval Office and declared himself "in favor of eliminating the testing of all nuclear devices, instantly and completely." He also announced that he would not let such minor matters as cruise missiles or backfire bombers "stand in the way" of

achieving a strategic arms agreement with Russia.

He said several other things indicating sharp swerves in American policy. These were not the settled actions of an ocean-liner captain. They were not even the practiced stunts of a motorboat jockey. They looked more like the frantic strokes of a white-water canoeist, which Carter happens to be.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance stepped forward to throw the President a rescue line. But Vance was also trying to extricate American policy from the hands of Andrew Young, the new ambassador to the United Nations, who was most anxious to let the world know that he thought the United States would recognize the Hanoi government even faster than Carter would halt all nuclear tests.

No sooner did Vance repudiate that comment than Young popped up again on television, arguing that the Cuban troops Castro sent to Angola on Brezhnev's orders had brought "a certain stability and order" to Angola and were no threat to the peace because they were there "by invitation." Meantime, the State Department itself, by Carter's direction, was launching a moral offensive against other Communists, condemning the repression of intellectuals in Czechoslovakia and Russia.

The effect of all this on the European capitals Mondale was visiting was dis-

turbing. A lot of people agreed with the American defense of Sakharov and the Czech Charter 77 group. Some others undoubtedly supported Carter's views on nuclear weapons and Young's opinion on Vietnam and Angola.

But the Europeans know the hazards of a policy of high morality and low consistency. And the barrage of conflicting, contradictory statements, made in offhand interviews by the officials of the new administration, scared the hell out of them.

In the midst of this confusion, Mondale made his scheduled visit to Berlin. There, the "morality issue" is as stark as that ugly gray wall that divides the city. He peered across it into East Berlin, where "stability and order" are imposed by foreign troops "invited" to protect the regime from the people.

And then he pledged America's commitment to defend the freedom of West Berlin—a commitment that might well be rendered inoperative were there no nuclear deterrent to the Soviet troops that ring the city.

In Washington, the fumbblings of the new administration may be recognized as no more than the evidence of inexperience. But they are deadly serious dangers to people around the world who depend on the steadfastness of the United States.

At least that's how it looks at sunrise—or is it sunset?—near the North Pole.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/3/77

Ham Jordan -

The attached is for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 2, 1977

TO : The President
FROM: Jody Powell *JP*
RE : Perceptions of the New Administration

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February 2, 1977

Page Two

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Cc

Ham

info

wp 2/3

21

THE SENSITIVE END OF THE

Model Year	California (HC/CO/NOx)	Muskie (HC/CO/NOx)	Dingell (HC/CO/NOx)	UAW (HC/CO/NOx)
1977 (Current)	0.41/9.0/1.5	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0
1978	0.41/9.0/1.5	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0
1979	0.41/9.0/1.5	0.41/3.4/2.0	1.5/15/2.0	1.5/15/2.0
1980	0.41/9.0/1.0	0.41/3.4/2.0	0.9/9/2.0	0.41/9.0/2.0
1981	Not Yet set	0.41/3.4/1.0	0.9/9/2.0	0.41/9.0/2.0
1982	Not Yet set	0.41/3.4/1.0	0.41/3.4/+	0.41/9.0/1.0*

*add cars
80 gm co/mile*

A-Send. 41-3.4-0.4

*May be raised administratively by EPA up to 2.0
+To be set administratively by EPA at 2.0 or below.

(Rhodium)

*Sensors for both
new cars*

2/5/77

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Bob Ford

Prof History -
See clearly
Eugene Brown

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Jody Powell

The attached was returned in
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Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Jack Watson

Coordinating Committee on Energy
& Weather Problems by Jack W.

JACK

JODY

VP

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 2, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO: The President
FROM: Jack Watson *Jack*
RE: Coordinating Committee on Energy
and Weather Problems

Federal agencies continue to show great initiative and a spirit of cooperation in dealing with fuel and weather problems. A summary of actions taken by Federal agencies is shown in Attachment 1.

As of this evening, three states have been declared major disasters: Virginia, Maryland and Florida. Four others, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, and Ohio, have been declared eligible for emergency assistance. Reports from these states indicate excellent progress in clearing roads, opening supply routes, and in protecting public health and safety. A summary of actions by state is shown in Attachment 2.

Tom Dunne, of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, reported that work on clearing major roads in Pennsylvania will be completed by Thursday evening. This work will have been accomplished at a cost of less than \$100,000. However, the completion of this essential work will in no way diminish the demand for a "major disaster" declaration.

The congressional delegations and Governors of the states that were declared eligible for emergency assistance have begun what seems to be a major lobbying effort. The point they wish to make is that federal help is essential for the "economic survival" of these states. Because of this political pressure you may be forced to make a decision soon. Stu Eizenstat and I will review a paper from the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration and offer recommendations in this question.

*Don't
panic*

With respect to the flooding potential in the Northeast and Ohio River Valley, I had hoped it would be possible to review information from the Corps of Engineers, the National Weather Service and the Federal Insurance Administration before any public statement on the matter was made. Unfortunately, a number of conferences on flood legislation scheduled for the next few weeks throughout the country make some statement necessary.

I have given Jody a brief report on federal disaster and emergency assistance actions to date, including a statement that we are assessing the flood threats and how best to prepare for them.

*Jody
keep
public
informed*

Attachments

ATTACHMENT 1

ACTIONS TAKEN

Department of the Treasury

- o Granted a limited waiver of the Jones Act to Columbia Gas Systems allowing the use of a Liberian flag vessel to transport natural gas from Alaska to Massachusetts. Three other requests are under consideration.

Department of Labor

- o Made telephone survey to gain estimate of 1,700,000 energy-related unemployed.

Interstate Commerce Commission

- o Granted field offices authority to approve requests by motor carriers to alter routes.
- o Directed railroads to give priority to the movement of fuel and essential commodities.
- o Issued emergency orders directing railroads to use and place their cars as appropriate.
- o Expedited service being given to shippers who need cars.
- o Waived size and weight restrictions on trucks hauling fuel in five states.

Federal Power Commission

- o Allowed emergency purchase of gas by interstate pipelines from gas producers or other interstate pipeline companies.

Department of the Interior

- o Loaned heavy equipment to New York State Highway Department.
- o Assisted in plowing roads in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Federal Disaster Assistance Administration

- o See Attachment 2.

ATTACHMENT 1 (continued)

Federal Energy Administration

- o Adopted an emergency amendment to allow the reallocation of propane supplies from low to high priority areas.

ATTACHMENT 2

MAJOR DISASTERS

Maryland

Approximately 500 applications for disaster unemployment assistance have been approved and checks issued for \$30,000.

Virginia

The Department of Labor has made \$774,000 available for the hiring of people to work on freeze related public works jobs.

EMERGENCIES

New York

The Labor Department released \$3.3 million in CETA funds for the unemployed to work on recovery jobs. Members of the First Army arrived in Buffalo with graders, loaders, dump trucks, wrecking cranes and support equipment. Six 2½ ton vehicles were also delivered to assist in mail deliveries.

Pennsylvania

Contracts continue to be let for snow removal and for special equipment to thaw frozen water mains.

Indiana

Main highway is only partially cleared and rural roads and schools remain closed.

Ohio

Declared this date.

PRESIDENTIAL REQUESTS PENDING

New Jersey

Federal Disaster Assistance Administration's helicopter survey of Newark and Raritan Bay confirms extensive ice conditions impacting coastal areas.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Jody Powell

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Rick Hutcheson

AP Message regarding Chicago
Train Crash

at by GLENN CRISPELL, S.D.O.,
e Situation Room

Friday Night, to Residence

CC
Tody

HRB383

300

*I called
the Mayor
J*

THIRD EXPANDED SUMMARY-TAKE 2

TRAIN CRASH

AT LEAST EIGHT PERSONS WERE KILLED IN CHICAGO TODAY WHEN A RUSH-HOUR ELEVATED TRAIN PLOWED INTO THE END OF ANOTHER TRAIN. AUTHORITIES SAID THREE CARS FELL FROM THE TRACKS TO THE STREET BELOW, A FOURTH PILED ON TOP OF ONE OF THEM. ONE WITNESS SAID, "JUNPEOPLE FELL OUT OF THE TRAIN AND THE TRAIN FELL ON TOP OF THEM." AT LEAST 100 PERSONS WERE INJURED IN THE CRASH IN THE HEART OF LOOP, CHICAGO'S DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICT. THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED AT THE END OF A STORM THAT DUMPED NEARLY FOUR INCHES OF SNOW ON THE CITY. WORK CREWS USED SAWS AND TORCHES TO FREE PASSENGERS TRAPPED INSIDE CARS. AND POLICE ISSUED AN APPEAL TO ALL DOCTORS LIVING ON CHICAGO'S NEAR NORTH SIDE TO RUSH TO HOSPITALS IN THE AREA.

-DASH-

THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED AT 5:30 P.M. AS A TRAIN HEADED FOR SUBURBAN OAK PARK ROUNDED A SHARP TURN IN THE TRACKS THAT FORM THE NORTHEASTERN ARC OF LOOP.

08:49PES PWAPRAUU

A306

D A

AM-EL-HISTORY 2-4

CHICAGO (UPI) -- IN 40 YEARS, THE CHICAGO STREET AND ELEVATED RAILWAYS HAVE HAD FOUR CRASHES IN WHICH PASSENGERS WERE KILLED, PREVIOUS TO FRIDAY NIGHT'S PLUNGE OF FOUR CARS FROM ELEVATED TRACKS IN THE LOOP.

THE LARGEST TOTAL OF DEATHS BEFORE THE FRIDAY NIGHT ACCIDENT OCCURRED IN A STREET LEVEL COLLISION BETWEEN A TROLLEY CAR AND A GASOLINE TRUCK MAY 25, 1950, AT 62ND PLACE AND STATE STREET, ON THE CITY'S SOUTH SIDE. IT KILLED 34 PERSONS.

ON NOV. 24, 1936, 10 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 234 INJURED ON THE HOWARD STREET ELEVATED LINE ON THE NORTH SIDE; A CHICAGO, NORTH SHORE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD INTERURBAN TRAIN HIT THE REAR OF A TRAIN AT THE GRANVILLE AVENUE STATION. AT THAT TIME, THE NORTH SHORE SHARED SOME TRACKAGE WITH MUNICIPAL ELEVATED TRAINS.

EIGHT PERSONS DIED NOV. 5, 1956, AND 635 WERE INJURED WHEN A CTA TRAIN ON THE HOWARD LINE COLLIDED WITH A STANDING NORTH SHORE INTERURBAN AT THE WILSON AVENUE STATION.

TWO JEFFERSON PARK LINE TRAINS CRASHED JAN. 9, 1976, KILLING ONE PERSON AND INJURING 413 OTHERS.

A CTA TRAIN STRUCK ANOTHER ON A CURVE NEAR 40TH STREET AND CALUMET AVENUE ON SEPT. 18, 1969, INJURING 300 PERSONS. ON MAY 10, 1974, 225 WERE INJURED WHEN A CTA TRAIN STRUCK THE REAR OF ANOTHER AT 29TH AND

14 09:46 PES

RECEIVED
FBI CHICAGO
MAY 10 1974

U A

AM-EL 3RDLD-PICKUP9THGRAF A290 2-4

URGENT

BY ROBERT MACKAY

CHICAGO (UPI) -- A CROWDED ELEVATED TRAIN HIT THE REAR OF ANOTHER IN CHICAGO'S LOOP AT THE PEAK OF THE RUSH HOUR FRIDAY EVENING, SENDING TWO PACKED CARS SMASHING TO THE STREET 20 FEET BELOW AND LEAVING TWO OTHER CARS HANGING FROM THE TRACKS. A MOUNTING NUMBER OF DEAD AND INJURED WAS REPORTED.

A FIRE DEPARTMENT PHYSICIAN, DR. JOSEPH CARI, SAID 16 DEATHS WERE CONFIRMED. THERE WERE THREE DEAD REPORTED AT HENROTIN HOSPITAL, FIVE AT WESLEY, ONE AT COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL AND ONE AT CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL..

FIRE COMMISSIONER ROBERT QUINN ESTIMATED ABOUT 200 PERSONS WERE INJURED, SOME CRITICALLY. UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL COUNTED AT LEAST 193 PERSONS TAKEN TO SEVEN HOSPITALS.

WHILE TWO CARS LAY ON THE SNOW-SLUSHED STREET BELOW THE EL'S WESTBOUND TURN FROM WABASH TO LAKE STREET, TWO MORE HUNG OFF THE TRACKS AND PASSENGERS WERE TRAPPED INSIDE UNTIL FIREMEN AND POLICE FREED THEM, SOMETIMES BY CUTTING THROUGH THE CARS' ROOFS WITH POWER TOOLS.

THE OTHER 10 CARS INVOLVED REMAINED ON THE TRACKS.

THERE WERE PERSONS STILL PINNED IN THE WRECKAGE AN HOUR AFTER THE DERAILMENT AT 5:29 P.M. CST. ACTING MAYOR MICHAEL BILANDIC, AT THE SCENE, SAID IT WAS HOPED AT LEAST SOME WERE ALIVE. A POLICEMAN ON THE SCENE SAID, "I DOUBT IT."

THE DERAILMENT OCCURRED AS THE EL TRACKS WERE JAMMED WITH TRAINS CARRYING LOOP OFFICE AND SHOP WORKERS HOME FOR THE NIGHT. EACH CAR INVOLVED CONTAINED AN ESTIMATED 50 TO 75 PERSONS, EITHER SITTING OR STANDING.

JAMES MCDONOUGH, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY, SAID A SIX-CAR TRAIN ON THE EL'S RAVENSWOOD LINE HAD STOPPED JUST AFTER MAKING A 45-DEGREE TURN FROM WABASH AVENUE TO LAKE STREET WHEN AN EIGHT-CAR ON THE LAKE-DAN RYAN ROUTE HIT IT FROM BEHIND.

THE RAVENSWOOD TRAIN STAYED ON THE TRACKS BUT THE SECOND AND THIRD CARS OF THE FOLLOWING TRAIN WENT TO THE STREET AND CRASHED FLAT ON THEIR SIDES ON WABASH AVENUE.

MCDONOUGH SAID, "THE RAVENSWOOD TRAIN WAS STOPPED JUST BEYOND THE CURVE FOR REASONS UNKOWN, WHETHER TO CLEAR A TRAIN OR BECAUSE OF A TEMPORARY STOP OF A TRAIN GOING AHEAD OF THEM."

"THE DAN RYAN TRAIN COMING IN, OVER TO LAKE, CAME UP UPON HIM AND HIT HIM IN THE REAR, OBVIOUSLY AT A SLOW SPEED, BECAUSE THERE IS A 15 MILES PER HOUR SPEED LIMIT MAXIMUM.

"OBVIOUSLY, SOMETHING WENT WRONG, EITHER HUMAN OR MECHANICAL FAILURE."

IN WASHINGTON THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD SAID IT WAS TAKING OVER INVESTIGATION OF THE CRASH.

NEARBY RESTAURANTS WERE TURNED INTO EMERGENCY CLINICS. ALL DOCTORS IN THE AREA WERE SUMMONED TO THEIR HOSPITALS.

DR. BERNARD FELDMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE EMERGENCY ROOM AT THE WESLEY PAVILION OF NORTHWESTERN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, SAID, "I DIDN'T SERVE IN VIETNAM, BUT SEVERAL STAFF MEMBERS HAVE. THEY SAID IT LOOKED LIKE IT -- ONE PATIENT AFTER ANOTHER."

PICKUP 9THGRAF: THERE WERE

UPI 02-04 10:01 PES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
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handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Status Report on Federal Disasters

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Stu -
J*

February 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Stu Eizenstat *Stu*
SUBJECT: Status Report on Federal Disasters

Attached is a status report on the federal disasters.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: STU EIZENSTAT
THRU: BERT CARP *B*
FROM: LYNN DAFT *Lynn*
SUBJECT: Status Report on Federal
Disaster Assistance

Attached is a scoresheet on where we stand regarding assistance (actual and requested) under the Disaster Relief Act. In a nutshell:

- Four states (Ohio, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania) are receiving emergency assistance for snow removal.
- Three of these states (Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania) have asked that these declarations be upgraded to a disaster declaration so they might qualify for other forms of assistance (e.g. small business loans, disaster unemployment assistance and the like).
- Another four states (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee) are expected to seek disaster assistance in dealing with the aftermath of winter storms.
- Twelve states are receiving emergency drought assistance, another four states have requests pending at FDAA and three additional states are likely to apply soon. (See Attachment).

EMERGING POLICY ISSUE

To date, the Federal Government has pursued a limited role in dealing with the recent weather related problems in the North Central and North Eastern states. We have allayed pressures for direct financial assistance by focusing our efforts on the more immediate need to protect public health and safety by clearing streets and restoring general order. But as this need is satisfied, there will probably be increased pressure to do more. Tom Dunne is preparing an option paper for us now.

*Let's continue to
be conservative.
J*

ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL REQUESTS AND
DECLARATIONS FOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

I. Disaster Declarations/Requests

Declarations Granted

Florida	severe freeze	granted 1/31/77
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Requests Pending

Pennsylvania	winter storm/energy shortage
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New York	winter storm/energy shortage
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Ohio	winter storm/energy shortage
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Potential Requests

Alabama	winter storm
---------	--------------

Arkansas	winter storm
----------	--------------

Kentucky	winter storm
----------	--------------

Tennessee	winter storm
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II. Emergency Declarations/Requests

Declarations Granted

Ohio	winter storm	granted 2/2/77
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Indiana	winter storm	granted 2/2/77
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New York	winter storm	granted 1/29/77
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Pennsylvania	winter storm	granted 1/29/77
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Colorado	drought	granted 1/29/77
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Arkansas	drought	granted 12/3/76
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West Virginia	drought	granted 12/3/76
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Nebraska	drought	granted 12/3/76
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Declarations Granted (continued)

California	drought	granted 12/3/76
Utah	drought	granted 12/3/76
Virginia	drought	granted 10/15/76
Missouri	drought	granted 9/24/76
North Dakota	drought	granted 7/21/76
South Dakota	drought	granted 6/17/76
Wisconsin	drought	granted 6/17/76
Minnesota	drought	granted 6/17/76

Requests Pending

Michigan	drought
North Carolina	drought
Mississippi	drought
Louisiana	drought

Potential Requests

New York	drought (emergency livestock feed)
Kentucky	drought (emergency livestock feed)
South Carolina	drought (emergency livestock feed)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached is forwarded to you
for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Resume from: W. Hays Parks

—

40
STM



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20350

January 28, 1977

*This is a longer
young man I thought
you might like to
have
his address
OK*

Mr. Charles Kirbo, Esq.
King & Spalding
2500 Trust Company Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

*See -
from Kirbo
J*

Dear Mr. Kirbo:

Enclosed is a very rough statement of my views with regard to the matters discussed in the ride to the airport on Saturday, 22 January 1977.

My information comes from my work and experience; hence it differs from the official line somewhat, although I have noticed in the papers the past few days that Defense personnel spokesmen are becoming more candid as time goes on.

You and Judge Bell both (kiddingly, I believe) inquired as to whether I was interested in working "for the government". Initially I responded that I did already. I always am interested in challenges, however, and this would pose one which I would be willing to pursue if you felt it appropriate.

If you have any questions or desire more specific information with regard to anything I have written or failed to consider, please let me know. In your next trip to Washington I hope you will have time to meet my wife and have dinner with us.

Sincerely,

Ways

W. Hays Parks

*Mr. Parks: I have known Major Parks for many
years - I met him in 3rd grade when he was
practicing law. He later went into the newspaper. He
is talented, well educated, disciplined and a serious
thinker. The enclosed gives you a view from a
bureaucratic level but I have level - Such a program
might be compatible with Ray Marshall's program.
C.K.*



INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ALTERNATIVES
TO THE ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE

Status of the All-Volunteer Force. Four years have passed since the institution of the all-volunteer concept for manning our nation's military forces. The results have been costly and less than satisfactory. With the exception of the Air Force, the services have experienced serious difficulty in meeting quantity and quality goals despite substantial increases in military pay and recruiting expenditures. The Army, consistently short of its quantity goals, permitted quality to slip to the point that in October and November 1976 (the latest figures) only 54.5% of its accessions were high school graduates (as compared to 67% goal set by the services). The Navy met its quantity quota by accepting an end-strength cut of 6,400. Prior to that cut it had intended to seek additional recruiters and additional funds for recruiting. The Marine Corps, while maintaining quality (71% high school graduates), has not succeeded in meeting its quantity requirements, falling as a result in authorized strength from 196,000 to 192,000, with an actual strength of 189,000. It is seeking additional recruiters and recruiting funds. The reserves of all services and the National Guard are experiencing substantial shortfalls in personnel while increasingly spending more money on recruiting and less on training.

The all-volunteer force has been a costly experiment. While recruiting costs increase at a rate of 10-12% per annum, personnel costs steadily have demanded a larger portion of the budget, despite decreases in overall strength:

	<u>FY 1964</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>
Active Military (Average)	2,691,000	2,079,000	2,085,000
Reserves (Paid Drills)	927,000	835,000	863,000
% of Budget for Pay and Allowances	24.0	57.2	60.8

In spite of substantial increases in pay and recruiters, recruiting the all-volunteer force has succeeded in large measure due to current high unemployment rates, particularly in the under-25 age group. Military recruiters have been hampered in many instances by a residue of anti-military attitudes which developed during the Vietnam War, and by recently-enacted state and federal privacy acts. These factors have limited recruiters' direct access to the student bodies of public schools and to lists of graduating seniors. The threat of failure to meet recruiting quotas has led to a number of cases of recruiting fraud in which recruiting applications and tests have been falsified by recruiters in order to enlist substandard applicants. In other cases undesirable applicants have been enlisted despite screening efforts by the recruiter due to

state laws and federal policies which prohibit access to juvenile court records.

Present efforts by the military to maintain quality standards have had their greatest impact on lower economic class minorities. That group, generally the least employable work force, finds the military closed to them because of the requirement of a high school diploma and limitations on the number of Category IV (the lowest acceptable mental group) individuals who can be recruited. Several minority groups have pointed out the unfairness of limiting their access to the military in peacetime while drawing heavily upon them (by a lowering of quality standards and granting of educational deferments to those who could afford to attend college) during the Vietnam War.

Personnel Quality and the Military. To paraphrase a contemporary recruiting slogan of the military, the services are looking for a few good persons. Increasing sophistication of weapons and tactics has led to a concomitant increase in emphasis on quality. Peacetime and wartime experience has shown that diminishment in quality results in diminishment in performance. In Vietnam, the average Marine or soldier convicted of a serious crime had less than ten years formal education, was the product of a broken home, mentally below average, with a record of misconduct prior to entering the military. In the post-Vietnam era, non-high school graduates have been found to be twice as likely to be separated early. Recruitment of marginal performers brings few bargains.

Quality and Quantity in the Military: Alternatives. To attain the necessary quality and quantity requirements in the military, a number of alternatives may be considered. The all-volunteer force may be continued, although at considerable expense. The Secretary of Defense presently is looking at the all-volunteer force and alternatives within the all-volunteer force, including, for example, the increased utilization of women and the lowering of present medical standards. Even if active duty strengths can be reached, it is unlikely that reserve and National Guard strengths can be regained without expenditure of prohibitive amounts.

Some members of Congress have called for a return of the Selective Service System, while the report on NATO by Senators Nunn and Bartlett proposed a limited peacetime draft. Either solution suggests a return to the inequities of the former draft system in which far too frequently only the economically deprived were called to serve. A purely military draft system fails to recognize the increasing role played by women in society and the inequity which would exist should men only be drafted. On the other hand, it is doubtful that public opinion presently would support the drafting of women for military service.

The final alternative is compulsory service. Compulsory military service -- the old Universal Military Training -- is neither desired nor feasible. Many are not physically qualified for the rigors of military service. Many are opposed to the philosophy of military ser-

vice for a variety of reasons. From a cost effective standpoint, those who object to military service are least desired by the military.

The service recommended is compulsory service to the country, either military or non-military. Whereas President Carter has stressed responsibility of the government to the people, it is time also to emphasize the responsibility of each citizen to his country. Compulsory public service recognizes that many do not wish to and should not serve in the military. It recognizes that many are willing to serve their nation in a non-military way. Compulsory service would be just that, requiring each person to commence his or her service at age 18 or upon completion of high school, whichever comes later. There would be no deferments. An individual would be required to report to a national screening agency similar to the present Armed Forces Examining Station. After physical, aptitude, and intelligence testing, he or she would be given the opportunity of listing in order of personnel preference the agencies (including the military services). That listing would be matched with the individual's capabilities, public service agency functions, civilian and military manpower needs, and an assignment made.

Service would be for two years -- allowing three to six months for training with the balance spent in actual work. Agencies could run the gamut of government and approved public service agencies rather than being limited to the Peace Corps, Vista, and civilian conservation corps, and the military. Service, for example, could be rendered in Veteran's Administration or even civilian charitable hospitals. With labor co-operation, Navy shipyards could be reopened to provide an area for industrial apprenticeships. Alternate service could be performed in the reserves or National Guard by incurring a six-year obligation.

Individuals enlisting in the military could apply once joined for postponement of service until completion of college. The deferred individual would be carried on an inactive role and called to active duty upon graduation, with an additional six month obligation for each year of postponement. This program would permit an individual to go to college immediately but would alleviate the problem of the "professional student" who could afford to educate himself or herself out of a public service obligation. The previous screening would enable the services to identify individuals with academic potential but insufficient means to pay for their own education who could be provided scholarship assistance.

Costs. On its face a compulsory public service program would be expensive; in fact the cost-per-individual should be substantially less than the present all-volunteer force. Substantial savings would be achieved by reducing military pay for the lowest four enlisted grades to pre-all volunteer force levels (base pay for an E-1 of \$124.50 as opposed to today's \$374.40); individuals working in public service jobs would receive commensurate wages. While the overall expense would be greater, the program would guarantee the necessary manpower for the national defense, would provide jobs and training for the age group with

the least marketable skills, and would provide the individual with a period of maturation in which he or she could seek information and guidance with regard to future educational and employment opportunities. The public services provided would represent a substantial return on the cost.

Screening and Classification. Initial screening and classification would be all-important to a compulsory public service program to forestall recurrence of previous assignment inequities. Because of the public service nature of the program, resistance to military recruiting should dissipate, eliminating the present problem of access to high schools and high school graduation lists. In fact, a program should be instituted to explain the requirements and alternatives of compulsory public service in high schools.

The greater problem exists with respect to access to juvenile court records. The problem of limitations in access has been exacerbated by the enactment of the federal Privacy Act, which prohibits a federal agency from collecting or maintaining personally identifiable information on an individual unless authorized specifically by statute or by an Executive Order. The Department of Justice in implementation of the Privacy Act issued an order (No. 601-75) which has the effect of permitting the military access to only adult felony conviction records (in implementation of 10 U. S. C. 504 which prohibits the enlistment of convicted felons). The need for confidentiality is offset by the need to determine the qualifications of each individual, whether in the present all-volunteer environment or in a compulsory service situation. At least one Congressman has announced his intention to address this problem in the 95th Congress.

Access to juvenile court records does not suggest disqualification of an individual for public service because of juvenile offenses. A distinction can be made between youth offenses of a mischievous nature and more serious crimes requiring criminal intent. Even with the latter, consideration should be given to whether the public service to be performed should be of a general nature or in a more restrictive but rehabilitative environment such as the Job Corps attempted to offer. Access to juvenile records would offer one other factor to be used for the limited purpose of insuring proper classification and assignment of an individual rather than disqualification from the program.

Assignment of Category IV Persons. The greatest challenge of the program would come in the assignment of lower mental group persons. The problem is not insurmountable, however, as evidenced by the satisfactory service rendered by many in the military. The challenge will come in providing each equal opportunity for service commensurate with his or her abilities. Individuals without a high school diploma should receive assistance and encouragement to seek an equivalent diploma as

presently offered in the military. In some cases that assistance may be substantial. For example, at present the Marine Corps utilizes an academic proficiency platoon at each Recruit Depot to provide remedial reading instruction to develop the reading ability of recruits to a level necessary to successfully complete recruit training. Other academic skills are taught as required.

Conclusion. Compulsory public service raises a number of questions, many of which are not addressed here. It also addresses many problems which exist in our society today, some of which are addressed cursorily in this paper. There is no solution to military manpower needs which does not ask hard questions, however. The unsatisfactory state of recruiting for the all-volunteer force, unemployment among the very young, and the less than satisfactory state of other alternatives suggest that compulsory public service deserves further consideration.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Attachment: Eizenstat/Carp memo
re Implementation of
Emergency Appropriation
to Prevent Fuel Cutoffs
to Low Income Families.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:
Schlesinger concurs.

Rick

TO STV
HAND-
CARRY

Asl

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Stu Eizenstat
Bert Carp

SUBJECT: Implementation of Emergency
Appropriation to Prevent Fuel
Cutoffs to Low Income Families

Stu -
Still seems too
Poose. All but ?
States ? Assume that
boondoggle potential
is minimized.
See me
Monday
J

This is to inform you of developments over the last 24 hours in regard to the above matter and to make a recommendation to you for action.

First, since the time of my last memorandum, we have asked Secretary Califano for additional facts on the way an emergency appropriation to prevent fuel cutoffs to low income families might be implemented. That memorandum is attached. (Tab A)

Second, we have met with staff members representing Senator Muskie, who held hearings yesterday on this issue, at which Governors Shapp, Carey and Grasso and Lt. Governor O'Neill favorably testified. They have indicated that in both the Senate and House Budget Committees there is considerable sentiment to leave \$200 million "room" in the third concurrent resolution for fiscal year 1977, for such emergency aid.

Third, we have received a letter, which I have been asked to deliver to you, signed by a bipartisan group of Senators, urging such an appropriation (Tab B).

Under the procedure which Joe Califano has developed and which is acceptable to Senator Muskie, there is much less room for possible abuse than earlier suggestions, for the following reasons:

-- Funds not expended by April 15 would be returned to the Treasury.

-- Eligibility would be limited to families within 125% of the poverty level.

-- Except in exceptional circumstances, payments would go to the vendors or sellers of fuel, rather than to the clients directly, upon proof of a fuel bill. The amount to be paid on a particular bill would depend on the particular individual's circumstances. Direct payments to individuals could be provided in exceptional cases but only up to \$30 (for example, to permit them to buy their own gallon can of fuel).

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-- Total assistance to any family would be limited to a maximum of \$250, except as Mr. Califano mentions in his memorandum, "in specific approved cases."

On the basis of Mr. Califano's additional back-up material, OMB's approval and our conversations with the Muskie people, we recommend such an announcement, coupled with the designation of 64 Commerce Department field offices as centers for business emergencies, and a Presidential statement encouraging fuel companies to avoid residence fuel cut-offs.

Please note that Secretary Califano renews his request for an immediate amendment to the Emergency Assistance Program under the Social Security Act to deal with similar problems in the future. We continue to believe that experience under the emergency appropriation proposed in this memorandum should be evaluated before such legislation is proposed, and note Joe Aragon's strong concurrence in this position.

Should we draft a request to Congress for \$200 million emergency appropriations for fiscal year 1977 along the lines described above?

Yes _____ No _____ Discuss _____



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

February 3, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Crisis Intervention Action to Prevent Life and Health
Threatening Fuel Cut-offs

You asked for additional details on how crisis intervention actions through the Community Services Administration's Emergency Energy Conservation program would operate. Following is a synopsis of how funds would flow, to whom, and how they would be accounted for.

Distribution of Funds to States

Distribution of funds to the states would involve a two-part process:

1. Application by the governor for funds.
2. Allocation by a formula upon approval of the application.

The application would certify to at least one of three possible difficulties:

- o Fuel shortage; - ?
- ? o Substantially colder than normal;
- ? o Sharp rise in the cost of fuel or utilities.

} These seem
adequate -
definition?

Under these criteria, all states except seven (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Montana, Oregon, Utah and Washington) would be eligible.

Page 2 - The President

Allocation of Funds Among States

The amount of money to be distributed would vary among states that reasonably represent the severity of the impact on the low-income population —

- o The number of poor and near-poor in the state.
- o The difference in number of degree-days between this winter and a normal winter (based on a 30-year average).

In addition, two other factors are being considered for the formula —

- o A threshold factor, so that those with significant degree-day differences (say 15-20 percent colder) would receive additional funds.
- o Fuel cost increases and usage factors, if accurate information can be developed on a state or regional basis. This would give more funds to states with highest fuel costs.

HEW and CSA staff are now making computer runs with state-by-state distribution for a variety of formulae and will have these data available should you desire to see them. The actual formula to be used will be developed within 24 hours.

*Let me see
Summary*

Distribution of Funds Within States

Governors will choose the particular agencies to deliver services at the local level, to include state welfare agencies, state economic opportunity offices, county welfare departments, local aging agencies, community action agencies, and voluntary agencies.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

The governors' fund requests would detail the proposed distribution of monies within states, including designation of funding mechanisms, local program operators, and amounts of funds to each. CSA regional directors will review applications to ensure that the delivery mechanisms chosen have the capacity to perform the services and be accountable.

People Eligible

Crisis intervention assistance would be provided to poor and near-poor (125 percent of poverty level) families and individuals, as defined in the existing CSA legislation, which would include the AFDC, Supplemental Security Income, and Food Stamp-eligible population.

Local agencies would initiate determination of eligibility by requesting proof of income eligibility, and if unavailable, the assisted person must sign a declaration of income eligibility, which would be verified on a spot-check basis. Additionally, agencies would make all efforts reasonable to verify the assistance is truly to meet an emergency situation.

Assistance Provided

Assistance would be only for crisis intervention to prevent danger to health or survival due to utility shut-offs or lack of fuel. Assistance would be principally in the form of (a) vouchers for fuel; (b) payment guarantees; (c) mediation with utility companies or fuel suppliers; and (d) provision of emergency fuel supplies, warm clothes and blankets.

Actual payment of utility bills would be considered only as a last resort. Assistance to any individual or family would be on a one-time basis only, except in certain specifically controlled cases. Assistance would be limited to a maximum of \$250 except in specifically approved cases.

Accountability

Local program operators would maintain a list of clients served, both for future accounting and to ascertain when requests for assistance are received from those previously assisted.

*Conflicts
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version*

All payments, services or materials provided would be made in response to billings or invoices from vendors rather than by direct payment to clients. Any other payment policy must be approved by CSA regional directors, and must provide for payment by check and maintenance of adequate receipts. Cash disbursements would be made only in exceptional circumstances and would in no case exceed \$30; they would be documented by receipts and supported by a receipt covering materials or services purchased.

CSA will establish a monitoring team to be in the field during the next two months to provide assistance, spot audit, and help to ensure efficient program operation.

In addition to the above provisions, normal CSA requirements for grantee fiscal responsibility and auditing shall have been met. These include: certification of an accounting system that meets legislated standards; an initial accounting system survey and evaluation by an independent auditor; an annual audit of funds received; and appropriate review to ascertain the allowability of costs incurred. Grantees must require of delegate agencies substantially the same requirements. All program operators will be audited.

Assistance

CSA regional directors would be in contact with governors to assist in development of applications. CSA regional staff would devote maximum effort to providing assistance and monitoring local grantees. Also, there will be a "hot-line" in each region so that operating agencies can obtain information and guidance.

HEW regional staff would also assist in monitoring program operation, in coordination with CSA. HEW grantee agencies also would make available lists of those certified eligible for its programs to CSA grantees to expedite and improve accuracy of eligibility determinations.

Finally, CSA will issue program guidance to all designated local operators, to include: program design, procedures, forms, eligibility and accountability requirements, recommended steps to operate

Page 5 - The President

the program, etc. This guidance will be the subject of a training session on February 6 and 7 (since CSA has already given its grantees flexibility to use existing funds for crisis intervention), with regional and state staff so they may provide assistance to every local program operator.

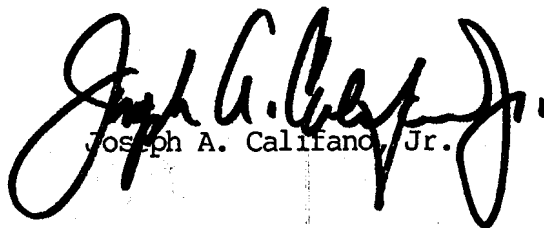
Program Termination

CSA would instruct grantees not to expend any funds for assistance after the crisis is over, and to return any funds unexpended as of April 15, 1977.

In sum, CSA and HEW staff have done considerable work on implementation details. If you or your staff desire additional information, we will provide it immediately.

At the same time the supplemental for the crisis intervention program is being sent to the Congress, I suggest that you proceed with legislation to amend the Emergency Assistance program authorized under the Social Security Act so that we will be in a better position to meet future emergencies.

Bob Chase, Acting Director, CSA, and his staff assisted in the preparation of this memorandum and he concurs in it fully.


Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

B

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, CONN., CHAIRMAN
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CHARLES H. PERCY, ILL.

ALVIN FROM, STAFF DIRECTOR

RICHARD A. WEGMAN
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

(202) 224-4718

(PURSUANT TO SEC. 6, S. RES. 363, 94TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 31, 1977

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

This winter has been the coldest in 60 years -- almost 40 percent colder than last. Because of this severe weather, consumers in almost every region have had to use more energy just to stay warm. Consumption of heating oil in New England, for example, is up 25 percent this winter.

A state of emergency has been declared in a number of States, as far south as Florida, where crops damaged because of the cold will run into hundreds of millions of dollars. Shortages of natural gas as a direct result of subnormal temperatures have idled 500,000 or more workers across the country. That, in itself, will have a dramatic impact on the economic recovery.

Along with the cold weather, fuel prices have continued to rise. Electric bills, natural gas bills, home heating oil bills all creep up a little higher each month.

This combination of higher consumption and higher prices has begun to work severe hardships on all consumers. But hardest hit are those who are least able to pay -- the poor and the near poor. And each day more and more families are faced with the cruel choice of paying the fuel bill or paying the rent -- staying warm or getting enough to eat.

We support your efforts to move quickly to meet the problems of natural gas and fuel oil supply, but we believe it is also necessary to provide assistance to those low income families that cannot pay their fuel bills this

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1977
U.S. SENATE

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
January 31, 1977
Page 2

winter. To meet the need we urge you to submit a request for a supplemental appropriation for the Community Services Administration.

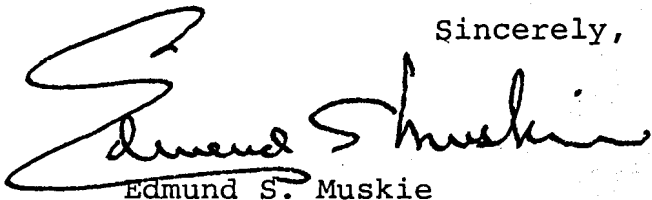
CSA now has the authority to provide emergency relief to families unable to pay their fuel bill. In fact, the agency provided such relief to 49,000 families during FY 1976. However, the agency needs more funds to blunt the severe hardship that this winter's cold weather has meant to so many people.

We have already begun work with CSA and FEA officials to determine the real needs of low income families and individuals this winter. At this time, CSA has documented a need of approximately \$200 million for clients of their programs in the various States.

It is clear, however, that additional need exists among families and individuals who are not CSA clients. Assistance could be provided this population through the State welfare system if funds were passed through CSA to the States -- a possibility under existing law. To accurately calculate the scope of this winter's problems and further develop the details of this proposal, we need the continued support of the Administration.

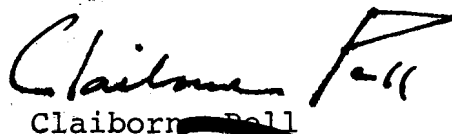
In summary, we ask that you help us develop this important assistance program and submit a supplemental appropriation request for CSA in an amount sufficient to meet the documented need.

Sincerely,


Edmund S. Muskie

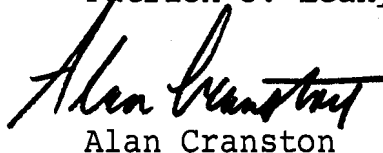

Edward W. Brooke

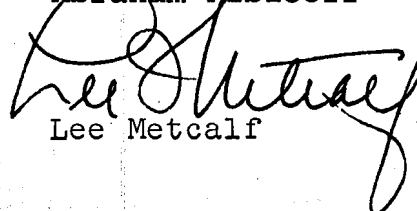

Edward M. Kennedy

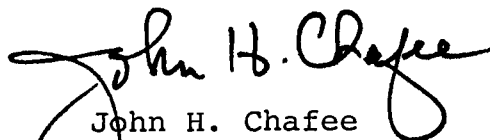

Claiborne Pell

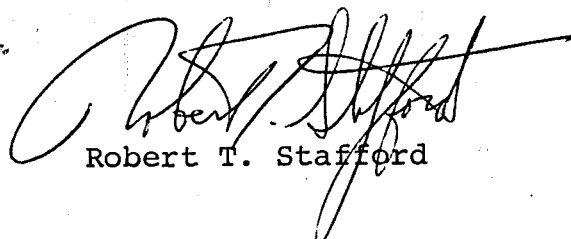

Patrick J. Leahy

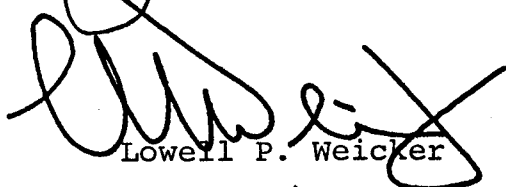

Abraham Ribicoff


Alan Cranston


Lee Metcalf

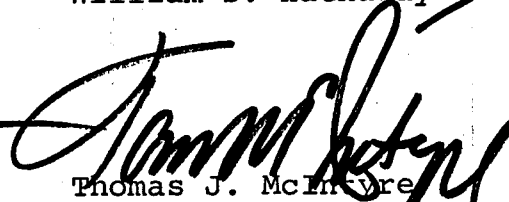

John H. Chafee

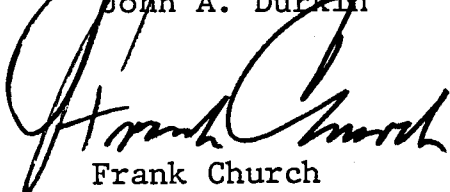

Robert T. Stafford

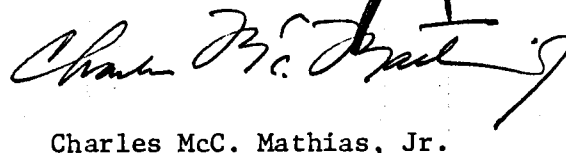

Lowell P. Weicker

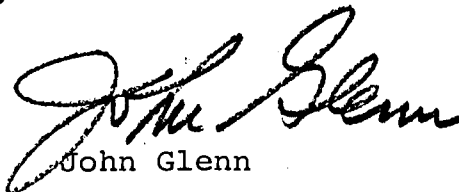

William D. Hathaway

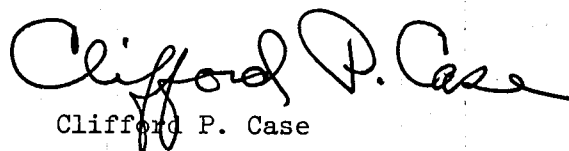

John A. Durkin


Thomas J. McIntyre

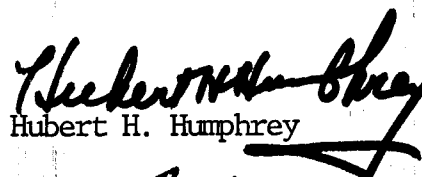

Frank Church

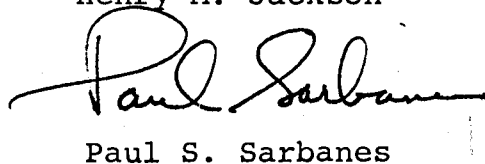

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

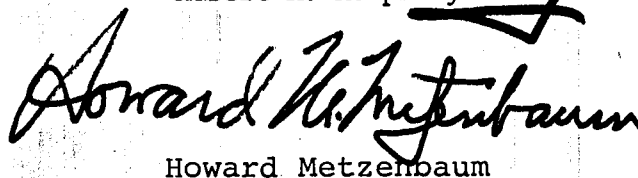

John Glenn

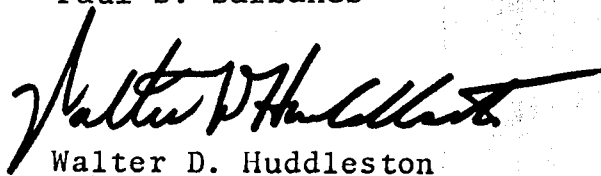

Clifford P. Case

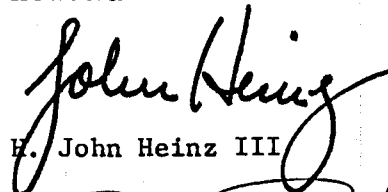

Henry M. Jackson

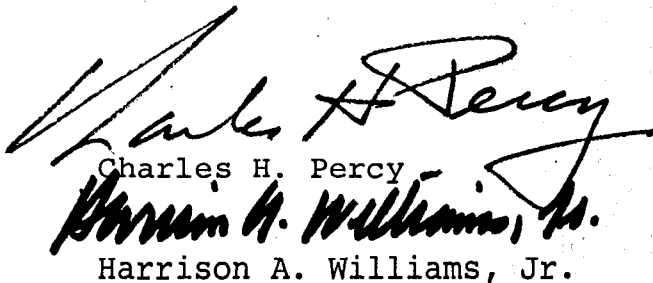
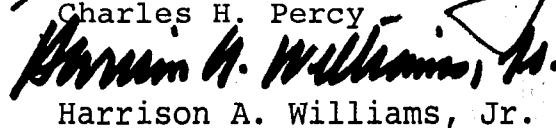

Hubert H. Humphrey

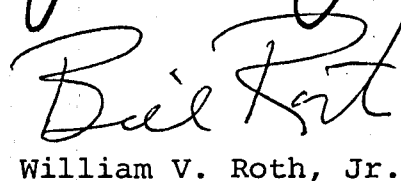

Paul S. Sarbanes


Howard Metzenbaum


Walter D. Huddleston


H. John Heinz III


Charles H. Percy

Harrison A. Williams, Jr.


William V. Roth, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat

Natural Gas Shortage

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Stu
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1977

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Stu Eizenstat *SE*
SUBJECT: Natural Gas Shortage

I. BACKGROUND

Secretary Califano followed up his comments at the Cabinet Meeting yesterday to the effect that we should protect ourselves against criticism that the gas companies are contriving the natural gas shortage, by calling me this morning and making a suggestion I feel has an enormous amount of merit.

II. OPTIONS

Namely, with close consultation between Dr. Schlesinger and Attorney General Bell, you might form a joint investigative task force to look into both the actual availability of additional natural gas and the possibility that the current crisis may be used as a cover for future price fixing.

Such a joint investigation would have several positive effects:

1. It would convince the public, a significant percentage of which believes that the whole energy crisis is simply a design by the corporate oil and gas community to gouge out higher profits, that while we are calling for sacrifice and while we are permitting slightly higher prices under the proposed Emergency Gas Allocation Act, we are sensitive to the possibility that the allegations by the critics may be correct.

100-111111-111 11 42
FEB 1 1977
100-111111-111

2. There is, in fact, a great need to accurately survey the amount of available natural gas.

III. RECOMMENDATION

That if you think a joint investigation has merit, I will be glad to have it staffed out, together with Dr. Schlesinger and Attorney General Bell.

Should I, or anyone else, undertake anything for you on this matter?

☒ Yes

☐ No

*Watson
Coordinate
J*

ACTION MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.

Date: February 1, 1977

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information): FYI

Jack Watson (For Attorney General Bell)
James Schlesinger✓ Frank Moore
✓ Hamilton Jordan
Rick Hutcheson

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Wednesday, February 2, 1977 Time: 2:00 P.M.

SUBJECT: Stu Eizenstat memo, 2/1/77 re
Natural Gas Shortage.

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ For Necessary Action☒ For Your Recommendations☐ Prepare Agenda and Brief☐ Draft Reply☒ For Your Comments☐ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return comments to:

Trudy Fry - West Basement

X 2634

*Moore - OK
Jordan - no comments*PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

Rick -

Eizenstat's memo 2/1/77
re: Natural Gas Shortage

We staffed only to Jim Schleslinger and
Jack Watson (for Attorney General)
due 2/2 at 2 P.M.

No response from them ----

two people we sent FYI copies to responded -
Jordan and Moore --p no comments & OK

Would seem that we really need the
comments from Schleslinger & Watson

Trudy
2/4/77

2/1

Staff 12

Jack/Bell

Schlesinger

~~Jack~~

Frank - FYI

Hamilton - FYI

Jack w/d
2/2 2 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1977

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Stu Eizenstat *SE*
SUBJECT: Natural Gas Shortage

I. BACKGROUND

Secretary Califano followed up his comments at the Cabinet Meeting yesterday to the effect that we should protect ourselves against criticism that the gas companies are contriving the natural gas shortage, by calling me this morning and making a suggestion I feel has an enormous amount of merit.

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1. It would convince the public, a significant percentage of which believes that the whole energy crisis is simply a design by the corporate oil and gas community to gouge out higher profits, that while we are calling for sacrifice and while we are permitting slightly higher prices under the proposed Emergency Gas Allocation Act, we are sensitive to the possibility that the allegations by the critics may be correct.

2. There is, in fact, a great need to accurately survey the amount of available natural gas.

III. RECOMMENDATION

That if you think a joint investigation has merit, I will be glad to have it staffed out, together with Dr. Schlesinger and Attorney General Bell.

Should I, or anyone else, undertake anything for you on this matter?

_____ Yes

_____ No

Date: February 1, 1977

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information): FYI

Jack Watson (For Attorney General Bell)
James SchlesingerFM
OK
~~Frank Moore~~
Hamilton Jordan

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Wednesday, February 2, 1977 Time: 2:00 P.M.

SUBJECT: Stu Eizenstat memo, 2/1/77 re
Natural Gas Shortage.

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ For Necessary Action☒ For Your Recommendations☐ Prepare Agenda and Brief☐ Draft Reply☒ For Your Comments☐ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return comments to:

Trudy Fry - West Basement

X 2684

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.If you have any questions or if you anticipate a
delay in submitting the required material, please
telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON, DC

LOG NO.:

Date: February 1, 1977

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information): FYI

Jack Watson (For Attorney General Bell)
James SchlesingerFrank Moore
Hamilton Jordan

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Wednesday, February 2, 1977 Time: 2:00 P.M.

SUBJECT: Stu Eizenstat memo, 2/1/77 re
Natural Gas Shortage.

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ For Necessary Action☒ For Your Recommendations☐ Prepare Agenda and Brief☐ Draft Reply☒ For Your Comments☐ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return comments to:

Trudy Fry - West Basement

X 2684

*No comment*PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.If you have any questions or if you anticipate a
problem submitting the required material, please
contact the Staff Secretary immediately.K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Stu -
Why 5
copies of this
memo?*

February 5, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: Recommendation for Major Disaster
Declaration - Nine County Area,
New York State

As described more fully in the letter from Secretary Harris to you, the Governor of New York is seeking to have the previous emergency declaration, which you declared on January 29, 1977, upgraded to a disaster status so that federal funds will be available for things such as unemployment assistance, not covered under the original emergency declaration.

The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration has recommended such a declaration, as has Secretary Harris.

Cost estimates vary markedly but disaster unemployment assistance could run as high as \$6 million.

We will keep on top of the expenditure flow.

I recommend that you issue the disaster declaration and also recommend that as soon as you make a decision, Frank Moore and Jack Watson be informed before any public announcement is made so that the appropriate Congressional and state officials are notified.

Sgd 2/5/77

Telegram sent 2/5/77 FDAA advised 2/5/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Richard Harden
Hugh Carter

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson
re: Staff at Blair House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-5-77

Hugh Carter
or Richard

There are about 30
people working at
Blair House. Have
person in charge con-
firm need for this
many -

J

Hugh
Richard

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Attachment: Note to Stu re
First Cut of a Potential Legislative
Agenda.

cc: Jack Watson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-5-77

Stu -

Pursue individ-
ually through
Cabinet Officers -
Be Thorough - Keep
me informed -

J

HAND - CARRY
TO STN TODAY
RE "First Cut of
A potential legislative
Agenda"
- no comments in
the book

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Hugh Carter

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Attachment: Hugh Carter memo re
Newspapers.

—
Hugh
Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER, JR. *HC*

SUBJECT: Newspapers

*Hugh - Include
Mansion in an
addendum -*

*Use Option 2, minus
Sunday papers except
for special need -
If deputies share office
or adjacent - share rep
news papers -
Hans office is ridiculous -*

Listed below are the newspapers currently being purchased by the White House, three alternate proposed levels of distribution, and the 1976 totals for a comparison basis. *Be strict - Report final allocation JC*

	<u>Current 2/4/77</u>	<u>Proposal 1</u>	<u>Proposal 2</u>	<u>Proposal 3</u>	<u>1976</u>
Daily	339	231	228	177	(660)
Sunday	74	40	28	21	(130)
(News Summary) Out of town locals	40	40	40	40	(40)
Approximate Annual Cost	\$26,548	\$18,373	\$15,433	\$11,942	(\$58,831)

The White House also receives 57 complimentary newspapers; 28 Atlanta papers and 29 out-of-town papers.

The attached pages contain:

Tab A: Criteria for three alternate proposals

Tab B: Comparison of current and Proposal No. 1 newspapers and costs

Tab C: Listing of the newspapers currently received and under Proposal No. 1

If Proposal 2 or 3 is adopted, the individuals concerned will be contacted for their choice of papers.

A similar report on magazines and periodicals will follow by early next week.

CRITERIA FOR PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION

The three alternate proposed levels of reduction of newspaper distribution are based on the following criteria:

1. Reduce overall present level of distribution by 30% on the basis of evaluation of individuals' office and need. Distribution on this basis is detailed on the individual listings attached at Tab C.

2. Further reduce proposal No. 1 by imposing the following limits:

	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
-- Assistants and Special Assistants	3	1
-- Deputies to Assistants and Special Assistants	2	1
-- Other staff or operation offices with bonafide need	1	0

3. Further reduce beyond proposal No. 2 as follows:

-- Assistant and Special Assistants	2	0
-- Deputies	1	0
-- Other staff and offices	0	0

Exceptions to the above would be the Press Secretary, News Summary Office, the Research Office and the Records Office.

B

BREAKDOWN BY NEWSPAPER

<u>PURCHASED</u>	<u>ACTUAL 2/4</u>		<u>PROPOSAL NO. 1</u>	
1. <u>Regular Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
Washington Post	89	23	68	12
Washington Star	72	23	51	13
New York Times	77	25	57	15
Wall Street Journal	49	--	32	--
New York Daily News	9	--	5	--
Baltimore Sun	10	3	3	1
Journal of Commerce	8	--	--	--
Christian Science Monitor	8	--	4	--
Chicago Tribune	4	--	2	--
Los Angeles Times	4	--	2	--
Atlanta Constitution	3	--	3	--
Atlanta Journal	2	--	1	--
Chicago Sun Times	1	--	1	--
New York Post	1	--	--	--
National Observer (weekly)	1	--	1	--
Womans Wear Daily	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>
Total Regular	339	74	231	40
2. <u>Non-National Locals</u>				
(News Summary)	<u>40</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>--</u>
Total Purchased	379	74	271	40

ANNUAL COST

Regular	22,261	2,887	14,356	1,617
News Summary	<u>2,400</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>--</u>
Total Cost	24,661	2,887	16,756	1,617

COMPLIMENTARY PAPERS

Atlanta Constitution	14
Atlanta Journal	14
Non-National Locals	
(News Summary)	<u>29</u>
Total Complimentary	57

C

DETAIL OF NEWSPAPERS CURRENTLY DISTRIBUTED AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION
AS OF 2/4/77

Abbreviations: D = Being delivered currently, according to records (paid)
 R = Requested and authorized since 1/20/77
 C = Complimentary
 (M) = Morning edition, Washington Star
 (L) = Late edition, Washington Star

PRESIDENT AND STAFF (EXCLUDING PRESS)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	No.1	
						<u>D</u>	<u>S</u>
The President (West Wing)		- C	Atlanta Constitution	1		1	1
		- C	Atlanta Journal	1		1	1
		D	Washington Post	1		1	1
		D	Washington Star (L)	1		1	1
		D	New York Times	1		1	1
		D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	1
Counsel	Lipshutz	C	Atlanta Constitution	1		1	
		C	Atlanta Journal	1		1	
		R/D	Christian Science Monitor	1		1	
		R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
	Huron	R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Star	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	

PRESIDENT AND STAFF (con't)

2/4/77

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	No.1	
						<u>D</u>	<u>S</u>
Asst. to the President	Jordan	C	Atlanta Constitution	1		1	
		C	Atlanta Journal	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Star (L)		1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1	1	1	1
		R/D	New York Times	1	1	1	1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
	Butler	R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
		R/D	New York Times	1		1	
	Siegel	R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
Policy-Domestic	Eizenstat	R/D	Los Angeles Times	1			
		C	Atlanta Constitution	1		1	
		C	Atlanta Journal	1		1	
		R/D	New York Times		1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1	1	1	1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
Asst.-Cabinet	Rubenstein	R/D	New York Times	1	1	1	1
		R/D	Washington Post	1	1	1	1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
	Watson	C	Atlanta Constitution	1		1	
		C	Atlanta Journal	1		1	
		R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	

PRESIDENT AND STAFF (con't)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	<u>No. 1</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>D</u> <u>S</u>
	Kirschenbaum	R/D	Los Angeles Times	1		
		R/D	Chicago-Sun Times	1		1
		R/D	New York Daily News	1		1
		R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1
Asst. Public Liaison	Costanza	C	Atlanta Constitution	1		1
		C	Atlanta Journal	1		1
		R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
	Feit	R/D	Atlanta Constitution	1		1
		R/D	Atlanta Journal	1		1
		R/D	New York Daily News	1		
		R/D	New York Post	1		
		R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1
Congressional Relations	Moore	C	Atlanta Constitution	1		1
		C	Atlanta Journal	1		1
		R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1

PRESIDENT AND STAFF (Con't)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	No. 1 <u>Proposed</u> <u>D</u> <u>S</u>
	Senate Liaison	R/D R/D R/D R/D	New York Times Washington Star (L) Washington Post Wall Street Journal	1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1
	House Liaison	R/D R/D R/D R/D	New York Times Washington Star (L) Washington Post Wall Street Journal	1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1
	Mitchell, J.	D D	Washington Star (L) Washington Post	1 1		1 1
Energy	Schlesinger	R/D R/D R/D R/D	New York Times Washington Star (M) (L) Washington Post Wall Street Journal	1 2 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1
Natl. Security	Brzezinski W.W. Upstairs	R/D R/D R/D	Washington Star (L) Washington Post New York Times	3 3 3	1 1 1	2 2 2
	Brzezinski Downstairs	R/D R/D R/D R/D	Washington Post New York Times Christian Science Monitor Baltimore Sun	2 2 1 1		2 2 1 1

PRESIDENT AND STAFF (Con't)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	No.1	
						<u>D</u>	<u>S</u>
Natl. Security	Schechter	R/D	Christian Science Monitor	1		1	
		R/D	Los Angeles Times	1		1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
Appoint- ments	Tim Kraft						
		C	Atlanta Constitution	1		1	
		C	Atlanta Journal	1		1	
		D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
		D	New York Times	1	2	1	1
		D	Washington Star (L)	1	2	1	1
		D	Washington Post	1	2	1	1
	Tim Smith						
			Washington Post	1			
			New York Times	1			
Personnel	Becky Hendrix W.W. Reception	R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
		R/D	Baltimore Sun	1			
		R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Star (M) (L)	2		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	2		1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1			
	King	R/D	New York Times	2		2	
Budget/Org.	Harden	R/D	Washington Star (L)	2		2	
		R/D	Washington Post	2		2	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	2		2	
		R	Washington Post	1		1	
Administra- tion	Carter	R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
		R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1	

PRESIDENT AND STAFF (Con't)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	No.1 <u>Proposed</u>	
						<u>D</u>	<u>S</u>
Ombudsman	Aragon	R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
Drug Abuse	Bourne	R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
		R/D	Los Angeles Times	1		1	
Sp. Assist.	M.Mitchell	R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1			
Staff Secy.	R.Hutcheson	R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1	
Dir. White House Projects Projects	Schneiders	R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1			

<u>PRESS OFFICE</u>				<u>No.1</u>	
<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
				<u>D</u>	<u>S</u>
Press Secy.	Jody Powell	C	Atlanta Constitution	1	
		C	Atlanta Journal	1	
		R/D	Christian Science Monitor	1	
		R/D	Baltimore Sun	1	
		R/D	Chicago Tribune	1	
		R/D	New York Times	1	1
		R/D	Washington Star (M) (L)	2	1
		R/D	Washington Post	1	1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1	
Press (WW)	Press Release (Hooper)	R/D	New York Times	1	
Press (WW)	Photo Office (Shaddix)	R/D	New York Daily News	1	
		R/D	New York Times	1	
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1	
Press (WW)	Rex Granum	R/D	New York Times	1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1	
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1	
Press (WW)	Walt Wurfel	R/D	New York Daily News	1	
		R/D	New York Times	1	1
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1	

PRESS ICE (Con't)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	<u>No.1</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>D</u> <u>S</u>
Press (WW)	Walt Duka	R/D	Baltimore Sun	1		
		R/D	New York Daily News	1		
		R/D	New York Times	1	1	1
		R/D	Washington Star (M) (L)	2	1	1
		R/D	Washington Post	1	1	1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		
Press (EOB)	P. Bario	R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1
Press (WW)	C. Gerrard	R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	New York Daily News	1		
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1
Press (EOB)	J. Purks	R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1
Press (WW)	W. Drummond	R/D	New York Times	1		1
	Dom. Affairs	R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1
Speech Writing (EOB)	J. Fallows	R/D	New York Times	1		1
	Speechwriter	R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1

PRESS OFFICE (Con't)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	No.1 <u>Proposed</u> <u>D</u> <u>S</u>
Media and Public Affairs (EOB)	B. Jagoda	R/D	Baltimore Sun	1		1
		R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
Media and Public Affairs (EOB)	R. Neustadt	R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (M) (L)	2	1	1
		R	Washington Post	1	1	1

Continued on next page

PRESS OFFICE

No.1
Proposed
D S

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
Press	News Summary Office	R/D	The Birmingham News	1	
		C	Montgomery Advertiser	1	
		C	The Arizona Republic	1	
		R/D	The Los Angeles Times	1	
		R/D	The San Francisco Examiner	1	
		C	San Diego Union	1	
		C	The Desert Dispatch (Barstow)	1	
		R/D	The Denver Post	1	
		R/D	The Rocky Mountain News	1	
		R/D	The Miami Herald	1	
		C	Orlando Sentinel-Star	1	
		C	The Atlanta Journal	1	
		C	The Atlanta Constitution	1	
		C	Columbus Enquirer	1	
		R/D	The Chicago Daily News	1	
		R/D	The Chicago Tribune		1
		R/D	The Chicago Sun-Times	1	
		C	The Chicago Defender	1	
		R/D	The Indianapolis Star	1	
		C	The Indianapolis Review	1	
		R/D	The Des Moines Register	1	
		C	Coffeyville Journal	1	
		R/D	New Orleans Times-Picayune	1	
		C	Shreveport Journal	1	
		R/D	Baltimore Sun (newsstand)		1
		R/D	Baltimore News-American	1	
		R/D	Boston Globe	1	
		R/D	Boston Herald-American	1	
		R/D	Detroit News	1	
		R/D	Grand Rapids Press	1	
		R/D	Lansing State Journal	1	
		C	The Belding Banner	1	

PRESS SERVICE (Con't)

No.1
Proposed
D S

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
	News Summary				
	Office (Con't)	C	The Michigan Daily	1	
		R/D	Minneapolis Tribune	1	
		R/D	St. Paul Pioneer Press	1	
		C	St. Paul Dispatch	1	
		C	Minneapolis Star	1	
		C	Delta Democrat-Times	1	
		C	South Mississippi Sun	1	
		R/D	St. Louis Post-Dispatch	1	
		R/D	St. Louis Globe-Democrat	1	
		C	St. Louis Sentinel	1	
		C	Kansas City Times	1	
		R/D	Helena Independent Record	1	
		R/D	Omaha World Herald	1	
		C	The Omaha Star	1	
		R/D	N.Y. Times	1	1
		R/D	N.Y. Daily News	1	1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1	
		R/D	Buffalo Evening News	1	
		C	Newsday	1	
		C	The Village Voice	1	
		C	Barron's	1	
		C	The Journal of Commerce	1	
		R/D	Charlotte Observer	1	
		R/D	Columbus Evening Dispatch	1	
		R/D	Cleveland Plain Dealer	1	
		C	Youngstown Vindicator	1	
		R/D	Philadelphia Inquirer	1	1
		R/D	Philadelphia Bulletin	1	
		R/D	Providence Journal	1	
		R/D	The Charleston Evening Post	1	
		C	The Columbia State	1	

PRESS . ICE (Con't)

No.1
Proposed
D S

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
	News Summary	R/D	Nashville Tennessean	1	
	Office (Con't)	R/D	Memphis Commercial Appeal	1	
		R/D	Chattanooga News-Free Press	1	
		R/D	Knoxville News Sentinel	1	
		R/D	Dallas Times Herald	1	
		R/D	Dallas Morning News	1	
		R/D	Houston Post	1	
		R/D	San Antonio Light	1	
		R/D	Richmond Times-Dispatch	1	
		R/D	Richmond News-Leader	1	
		R/D	Charleston Gazette	1	
		C	Charleston Sun	1	
		C	Charleston Mail	1	
		R/D	Washington Star		1
		R/D	Washington Post		1

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	No.1	
						<u>D</u>	<u>S</u>
First Lady		R/D	Atlanta Constitution	1		1	
	Usher's Office	D	New York Times	3	5	2	4
		D	Washington Star (M)	1	5	1	4
		D	Washington Post	5		4	
		D	Washington Star (L)	5		4	
	Gemmell	R/D	Washington Post	1			
		R/D	New York Times	1			
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1			
	EW Recep. (visitors)	R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
	Hoyt	C	Atlanta Journal	1		1	
		R/D	Atlanta Constitution	1		1	
		R/D	New York Times	2		2	
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	2		2	
	Poston	R/D	Washington Post	2		2	
		R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
	Heinback	R/D	Women's Wear Daily	1		1	
		R/D	New York Times	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Star	1		1	
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
	Hutto	R/D	Washington Post	1		1	
		R/D	Atlanta Journal	1		1	

OTHER WHITE HOUSE OFFICES (Cont'd)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	10.1 <u>Proposed</u> <u>D</u> <u>S</u>
Correspondence	Higgins	R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	New York Daily News	1		
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		
Central Files	Hyatt	R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
Mail Room	Shay	R/D	Washington Star (L)	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
Telephone Office		D	Washington Post	1	1	1
Telegraph Office		D	Washington Post	1		1
Secret Service		D	Washington Post	1		
Exec. Protective Service		R/D	Washington Post	1		1
A.P. Reporter		C	Atlanta Constitution	1		
		C	Atlanta Journal	1		
		D	Washington Post	1		
		D	New York Times	1		
		D	Wall Street Journal	1		
U.P.I. Reporter	D	Washington Post	1			
		D	New York Times	1		
Comment Phone Office	Simpson	R/D	Washington Post	1		1
		R/D	New York Times	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1		1
						15

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Sunday</u>	<u>No.1</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>D</u>	<u>S</u>
Vice President	Howe	D*	Washington Post	1*	1		
		D*	Washington Star	1*	1		
		D*	New York Times	1*	1		
C.E.A.	Schultze	R/D	New York Times	1	1		1
		R/D	Washington Star (M)	1	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	1	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1	1		1
C.I.E.P.	Lackey	R/D	Washington Star (L)	3	1		1
		R/D	Washington Post	7	1		1
		R/D	New York Times	7	1		1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	8	1		1
		R/D	Journal of Commerce	8			
PFIAB	Byers	R/D	Washington Post	1			1
		R/D	New York Times	1			1
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1			
I.O.B.	(Dennin)	R/D	New York Times	1			
		R/D	Washington Star (L)	1			
		R/D	Wall Street Journal	1			
		R/D	Washington Post	1			
O.S.T.P.		D	Washington Star (L)	1			
		D	Washington Post	1			
		D	New York Times	1			
		D	Wall Street Journal	1			

*Saturdays and Holidays only

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1977

Tim Kraft

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Attachment: Tim Kraft memo re
Informal Dinner for
the Supreme Court/Wives
February 8, 1977.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT

SUBJECT: Informal Dinner for the
Supreme Court/Wives
Tuesday, February 8, 1977
6:30 p.m.

The Social Office has called inquiring if you want any Staff
invited to the Tuesday dinner for Members of the Supreme
Court/wives. I suggest you might consider the following:

Vice President and Mrs. Mondale ✓

Attorney General and Mrs. Bell ✓

OTHER _____

*ok
invite them*

J

*Mr Kraft -
Mrs Carter passed
to Britchen Posten
& above have been
invited.
Nell*